

**In the Specification**

**Please replace paragraph 2 on page 6 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Each user is ~~connected~~ may interact with the Information Processing Center (IPC) 101 through a ~~firewall 112 to connection with~~ an intranet Intranet web server 110 which maintains the page layout for the internet web page on internet web server 130. In order to restrict unauthorized access to components within the IPC 101, connections may pass through a firewall 132. Intranet web server 110 is coupled through a firewall 114 into a data base server 120. Data base server 120 is additionally coupled to a content management application server 122 and an internet web server 130. Site administrator 108 is also connected through firewalls 112, 114 to the content management application server 122 which permits the site administrator to signal the data base server 120, controlling release of an updated content web page to the internet web server 130. Web users 150 using a standard desktop browser can log onto the internet 140 and, after passing through a firewall 132, enter the secure internet web server to receive the current version of the updated web page.

**Please replace paragraph 3 on page 6 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Referring also to **Figure 2**, the figure shows a flow diagram 200 of the workflow process of the content management application associated with the application users 102 of **Figure 1**. Once a project is initiated by the site administrator to create a new page or to change existing page content to be presented on a web page, an author is assigned to create or modify the content in step 204 and forwards the updated content to an editor for review and editing. The author may be tasked to create new content pertaining only to a portion of a new or an existing page rather than authoring an entire page. In step 205, the editor reviews the content and may either reject or approve the content, in step 212, thereby returning it to the author for review, and/or modification if rejected, or approve the content and send if accepted, sending it to legal for review in step 206. In step 212, legal may reject or approve the page content received from the editor. If the page content is rejected, legal may return it to either the author or the editor as shown in step 218. If returned to the author, the author reviews the rejection, modifies the content and again sends it to the editor, starting the process over. If sent to the editor, the editor reviews the content with regard to the comments provided by legal and may address legal's concerns or send the page back to the author for review and revision, again restarting the workflow process. If legal approves the content, the page content is then sent to the business

owner to review the contents at step 207. As with legal, in step 216, the business owner may reject the content and return it to either the author or the editor for further processing as shown in step 218. If, however, the business owner approves the content, it is sent to the site administrator in step 208 for publication of the content to the web in step 230 as above described for **Figure 1**.

**Please replace paragraph 2 on page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Referring now to **Figure 3**, there is shown at 300 a pictorial representation of the flow diagram of **Figure 2**. The creation process in the content management application 301 is initiated by an author 304 creating a page. This starts the workflow 310 as above described in **Figure 2**. While various scripting languages may be used in creating content and/or a page, by way of example only and not by way of limitation, the content/page is written in XML and stored in a data base 320. Once the workflow process is completed and the site administrator 308 has authorization, the content is launched 312. Upon the site administrator's 308 launching, the updated page content at 301 is stored as an XML (eXtensible Markup Language) file in a data base 320. At this point, an external web user 350 may request the updated page wherein the page is retrieved from the data base in XML format, processed through a CDA translation 324 into an HTML (HyperText Markup Language) format and delivered as an HTML page to the user 350.

**Please replace paragraph 3 on page 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Referring now to **Figure 6**, the content management application flow for use by the site wide administrative user disclosed in **Figure 4** is shown at 600. The site wide administrative user 602 can setup workflow users 604 by creating, modifying or listing them. Next, the administrative user 602 may identify groups, creating and modifying workflow groups to include the members of the workflow users. The site wide administrative user 602 sets out projects 608 for the group 606 to address. As certain members of the group 606 may have access only to certain portions of a project 608, the site wide administrative user assigns privileges 610 to the users 604 of a group 606. Further, the site wide administrative user can create or delete tags 612 identified with the project, view the URL 614 where the modified content will reside, request help 616 or log out from the system 618.

**Please replace paragraph 2 on page 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Referring now to **Figure 7**, the content management application for non-administrative users is shown at 700. In this embodiment, the user 702 can be the author, editor, legal, business owner, or site administrator. The site administrator defines a work space 704 on the production

server to accommodate the changes and modifications to a new content page. The site administrator also sets tasks 706 such that when he selects roles and projects under work space 704, he can then assign the tasks to various entities or groups. As unassigned tasks come up, they may be added to the tasks listed for edit, approval, reassignment, or rejection. An author then defines the content 708 of the page, starting the workflow process through the review by the editor, legal, and the business owner. Again, once the content is approved throughout the workflow, it is sent to the site administrator for launching to the production server on the intranet for introduction to the worldwide web on the internet. A user may also view the URL 710 where the modified content will reside, request help 712 or log out from the system 714.

**Please replace paragraph 4 on page 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Referring particularly to **Figure 8a**, there is shown a generic template 802 having a global navigation segment 804, a content area 806, and a copyright area 808. This template is used primarily for site wide utility pages which are accessible from the tool bar, such as search or Company information. It is also used for any content which falls outside of the hierarchical navigation of a segment, which will be hereinafter described. This template is generally used for searching a site, the site directory, customer service, information about the company, and as an exception, partner-hosted content.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**